

JOB WORK
The Neatest, The Best,
At the Gazette Office.

Reno Evening Gazette.

ENVELOPES
Printed Cheaper than
the Cheapest.

VOL. XXIX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

NO. 183.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Govt Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates can's inserted under this head for \$5, payable in advance.

For Constable.

S. W. UPSON HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for Constable of Reno Township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

JAMES SULLIVAN ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for Long Term County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Clerk.

W. A. FOGG HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Sheriff.

W. H. CAUGHLIN ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Short Term Commissioner.

W. M. MERRILL ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for Short Term Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Commissioner.

R. W. PARRY HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF himself for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

DAN O'CONNOR HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF himself for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

W. P. McLAUGHLIN HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for County Commissioner (long term), subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

County Clerk.

H. W. HUGGINS HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Clerk.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of Clerk of Washoe County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commercial Row.

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Groceries, &c.—Provisions,

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

Vegetables, Fish, and Oysters

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery.

We carry a fine assortment of FANCY GROCERIES.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Reno Soda Works and Granite Saloon.

J. G. KERTH,

Successor to George Becker.

Beer by the Glass, Quart, Bottle or Keg at shortest notice.

Lager Beer of the best quality always on hand. Orders from the country receive prompt attention.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

lystiff

Board of Trade Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL

members of the State Board of Trade that the Board will meet at the Court House in Reno on Tuesday evening, September 3, 1890, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating what action should be taken by the Board with reference to the holding of a constitutional convention.

A full attendance is desired.

by order of the President.

ALLEN C. BRAGG, Secretary.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

From the Professor of Chemistry, California College of Pharmacy.

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

Reno Evening Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday.

A. C. BRAVO. A. O. PORTER.
BEAGG & J. T. JR.

EXTRA OF \$1.00
Daily, one year (\$1.00 mail) \$6.00
Weekly, one year (by mail) 2.00
Daily, delivered by carrier to any part of
Reno (per week) 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
DAILY, ON SQUARE FOR ONE MONTH \$2.50
WEEKLY, ONE SQUARE FOR ONE MONTH .50

Wednesday, September 3, 1890

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

The New Constitution.

At the State Board of Trade meeting held at the Courthouse last night for the purpose of discussing the Constitutional Convention question much valuable information was brought out. Hon. G. W. Baker held that in no other way could the necessary economic changes in the fundamental law be effected than by the holding of a convention. His remarks were heartily indorsed by Hon. H. H. Beck, who fully agreed with him. Mr. Newlands presented his side of the case in an address to the Board of Trade, published in another column. The GAZETTE is of the opinion that all necessary changes could be made by legislative enactment except the one providing for the State borrowing capacity for reclamation purposes.

That we deem of the greatest possible advantage to the people, and should be done speedily and without stint. One thing is apparent, that if we are going to ever make a State of Nevada it is time we were about it, and the sooner the better. If the statement made by Mr. Baker last night is correct, that one hundred thousand dollars can be saved the taxpayers annually by adopting the right kind of a new constitution, and not injuring the State government, we say let it be done. The one hundred thousand dollars thus saved and put into irrigation work, would in ten years amount to one million dollars, and would reclaim one hundred thousand acres of land. How necessary then that we should get about it at the earliest possible moment. It will be 1894 before it can be accomplished by legislative enactment, if, indeed, it can ever be, and we will all die of dry rot before that time. We say call a Constitutional Convention by all means, and as speedy as possible. This State is in no sense communistic, and no industry or interests has anything to fear from a revision of our organic law.

NEARLY all the statesmen, with the political contingent and a large number of the small fry are on the Comstock to-day looking over the battle field and picking out a place to bury the dead after the conflict is over. The Convention has important work to do, and the delegates should consider well the interest of the whole State. They should rise above the small political methods of doing things and take a statesmanlike view of the situation. The success of the party and the future prosperity of the State depends largely on the work accomplished by the Convention. If they put up a good clean ticket, composed of men who have the best interests of the State at heart, there will be no question about its success, and if they do not they deserve defeat in November.

PRACTICAL TESTS.
An Astonishing Offer—Some of the Replies.

The San Francisco papers of recent date contained the following offer:

As an evidence of the ability of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla to prevent sick headaches and to give relief in all cases of headache and dull, mean feeling, I have taken that bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have derived great benefit from it. I am now well again.

This offer so startlingly asserted the efficiency of the remedy that many accepted, and the letters of the parties, nearly all of whom responded, are probably the most convincing attestations that any remedy ever received. The following is a sample of those received:

I have been subject to bilious headaches and constipation for several years past; in fact, have been compelled to take a physic every day, and still have had bilious headaches and dull, mean feeling. I have taken that bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have derived great benefit from it. I am now well again.

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Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should be used in children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best rem'd for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When you are constipated, you will feel and look worse, and even in the most perfect of health, and melancholy on the toilet occasions. Dr. H. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balsm will set you right again. 25 cents a vial.

Reno & Truckee Markets
W. S. BAILEY, Prop'r.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Main Office—Truckee Market, Virginia St., Reno. Reno Market—Side door from Masonic Building, Commercial Row. set

\$5 for \$2.

'Our Family Physician' is a valuable and reliable doctor book, given to over new subscriber the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

J. E. MOORE of Stockton, Cal. says:—"I use 'Our Family Physician' for my family, eyes and bones; it is no ordinary book, it is worth its weight in gold." The original and genuine Abstinent preparation bears the indomitable signature of D. F. FAYER.

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.
Read the 50 cent ad of a "girl wanted" in to-day's paper.

Hon. J. Ponjaide, of Lincoln county, is said to be a pronounced candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph McCormick, the V. & T. passenger conductor, is taking a rest, and Jerry Bray is temporarily in charge of their train.

Hastings' Comet Band went to Truckee this morning to play for the K. of P. and Masons who are to dedicate their hall to-night.

John Sunderland yesterday received an immense invoice of all kinds of the best foot wear from a heavy calf shoe to the finest French kid.

The Tribune reports a large amount of house improving going on in Carson, and that there is not on idle carpenter or mason in the city.

W. A. Sperry and Joel Bradshaw will represent Paradise Valley in the Democratic State Convention, and George Young and G. W. Taverne will represent Lovelock in the same body.

It is difficult to understand how anything in human shape could have poisoned John Richardson's Scotch terrier "buster," which yesterday afternoon fell a victim to the strichnine fiend.

The record of cures are amply proved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PERSONAL.

L. A. Blakeslee of Winnemucca was in town this morning.

Sal Levy returned from the Bay on this morning's express.

Captain Fred Reid arrived from Winnemucca this morning.

J. A. Blossom of Battle Mountain was at the Arcada last night.

Professor Jackson and wife returned this morning from California.

Senator Charles Kaiser of Churchill county arrived on last evening's overnight.

Senator John Torre of Eureka was in town this morning on his way to Virginia City.

A. D. Wilson of Winnemucca was in Reno this morning to place her daughter in the State University.

C. H. Sprule of the Elko Free Press, a visitor this morning and left on the V. & T. for Virginia City.

Mrs. Clara Bell McDonald and little daughter left on this morning's overnight for New York city.

Mrs. C. N. Noteware of Carson returned to day from Nevada county, Calif., where she has been visiting friends.

R. V. T. E. Sisson, who for the ensuing conference year has been stationed at Truckee, was in town this morning.

Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald who, with his little daughter, spent the heated term with her in Hawk Valley relatives, has returned to Reno.

Hon. T. G. Herman and W. C. Taylor arrived from Wadsworth this morning, on their way to the Republican State Convention.

Mrs. Thomas Jackson of Terrace, Utah, formerly Miss Treasure Robertson of Reno, arrived in town, and is the guest of Mrs. R. P. M. Kelley.

Mrs. F. C. Updike left to-day for New York, with her mother-in-law, who for several years has been visiting her Reno relatives. The old lady is 87 years of age.

Dr. Preston and twin daughters of Dr. Wadsworth, Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Preston's sister, Miss Elizabeth Irish, started east to-day, where Miss Irish goes to complete her study of shorthand.

In Town and Hamlet.

The seeds of intermittent and bilious remittent fevers germinate and bear or fruit. No community has altogether escaped it, in populous wards of large cities had seaceous causes it, and in their herbs stagnant poisons in ranken lots breed it.

There is at once a remedy and means of prevention. Its name is Hood's Sarsaparilla Balsm, which is without a equal in its action, and is a specific for the malady.

Fortified with this income arable, saving a curse, this sarsaparilla may be encountered with absolute certainty. Insert the atom in liver and bowels, soaked by its emollient water, or any other cause, succumb to the beneficial corrective named, and rheumatic, kidney, and bladder troubles are soon remedied by its use when it is given a persistent trial.

A sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture, like perspiration causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding and protruding, yells at once to Dr. B. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balsm, which is without a equal in its action on the parts affected, absorbs it more, allaying itching and effects a permanent cure.

Drugs to no avail, treatise free. Dr. B. H. McLean, Piqua, O. Sold by S. J. Hodges, apothecary.

If your kidneys are insidious, you will feel and look worse, even in the most perfect of health, and melancholy on the toilet occasions. Dr. H. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balsm will set you right again. 25 cents a bottle.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should be used in children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best rem'd for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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W. S. BAILEY, Prop'r.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Main Office—Truckee Market, Virginia St., Reno. Reno Market—Side door from Masonic Building, Commercial Row. set

OPPOSITES.

\$5 for \$2.

'Our Family Physician' is a valuable and reliable doctor book, given to over new subscriber the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often lead to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes digestion, removes headache, clears the mind, and cures dyspepsia.

In a Terrible Condition.

"I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. For two years I was in a terrible condition with dyspepsia. I could eat nothing but soda crackers and my weight fell from 170 to 125 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me at once, and after using 12 bottles I was entirely cured. I have gained my usual weight, 125 pounds, and have had excellent health ever since." T. J. WILcox, 20-25 1st Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Headache—Hot Flashes.

"I had headache, hot flashes, sorrows and swelling across my body, pain in my right side, with frequent vomiting. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results. I am in better health than for four years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is safe, reliable, and sure." J. C. WILLSON, Auburn, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Balsm by druggists. \$1.00 for \$5. Prepared with Hood & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cures the system effectually, dispels colds, headache and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, it is many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MADE ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

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TIME TABLES.

The following tables give the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno.

ARRIVE.	TRAIN—C. P.	LEAVE.
7:10 a. m.	No. 1, Eastbound Ex.—7:45 a. m.	10:25 a. m.
10:25 a. m.	No. 3, Eastbound Ex.—10:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	No. 2, Westbound Ex.—9:30 a. m.	9:35 p. m.
9:35 p. m.	No. 4, Westbound Ex.—10:35 p. m.	v. a.
10:35 p. m.	No. 1, Virginia Ex.—10:30 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
11:20 a. m.	No. 2, Virginia Express	12:40 a. m.
12:40 a. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	1:45 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	No. 4, Local Passenger	N. & C.
1:45 p. m.	Express and Freight	1:45 a. m.
1:45 a. m.	Express and Freight	1:45 a. m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVE.	CLOSES	ARRIVES
MAIL FOR	A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
San Francisco and Sacramento	8:45	10:25
California (west of Truckee and Oregon, Wash. and Idaho)	8:45	10:25
Rockwood Cal. Lake	8:45	10:25
Eastern Nev. and States	9:30	9:35
Virginia, Carson, Glenwood & New Mex.	9:30	9:30
Mountain and Alpine counties, Cal.	9:30	9:30
Sussville, Cedarville, Quincy and points Nev.	12:30	11:00
Statewide (various times)	7:30	6:00
Douglas, Lyon, Esmeralda & Nye counties, Nev.	9:30	9:30

NOTICES.

Peaches at Leadbetter's. Grapes at E. C. Leadbetter's. Mason's fruit jars at Leadbetter's. Wines and liquors of all kinds, by the pint, bottle, gallon, etc., at H. J. Thyes'.

C. J. Brookins is not only supplying the public schools with books, but also supplying the State University.

A look into C. A. Thurston's show window will give you an idea of the variety of literature he carries. The Riverside Hotel continues to receive the patronage of those who enjoy and appreciate first-class accommodations.

A man who like J. J. Becker pays his whole attention to the pleasure and wants of his guests is never heard to complain of hard times.

By pricing Miss Emma Gibbs' stock of millinery you will be surprised at the extreme low prices at which she is selling all kinds of goods in her line.

J. W. Killeen of the Phoenix Hotel has put that popular resort in perfect order. If you are in town, so are people intending to be in town during Fair week should communicate with him at once and secure a nice room at a reasonable figure.

The Problem Solved—An Unravelled Blood Purifier.

Found at last in Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup—a remedy which expels all poisonous matter and cures a disease from the blood. A well known citizen of West Lebanon, Ind., testifies to its value.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to state that my wife has received greater benefit from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup than from any other medicine. We have used six bottles, and find it the best family remedy and the greatest blood purifier we have ever used. It is truly all that is claimed to be. I consider you can't recommend it highly. Yours truly,

Fr. W. Wallace, Ind.

Sold by all druggists, chemists, etc., by the Chas. Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Bean, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Jamestown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being too ill to care for us. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them, and was tried in several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be exceeded and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Shoemaker & Co.

Summer Complaint.—A druggist at Britt, Hancock County, Iowa, relates his experience with this disease as follows: During the summer of 1882, my little girl, two years of age, was taken seriously ill with summer complaint, so common to children of that age, and after being treated by a physician and getting no better, I took from my shelves a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. She felt relieved after the first dose, and in three days was entirely well.—ALEX. MORR. For sale by Shoemaker & Co.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver, kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers. For cure of the common Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price, 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle at Pinniger's drug store.

In Consumption Insurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with a severe attack of Consumption, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to overwork the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have died of lung trouble. Was given up by doctors, am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Pinniger's drug store.

Spring Fever.

At this time of the year the most vigorous and healthy people often have a feeling of weariness, tired and worn out, without ambition to do anything, and many break out in pimples and boils. What you require is a mild tonic medicine that will not affect the liver, kidneys, blood, etc., nothing but Dr. Gun's Improved Liver Pills. They give an activity to the liver, purify the blood and by their mild tonic action vitalize and strengthen to the entire system.

S. J. Hodgkinson's.

My New Quarters. My patrons are hereby notified that I have moved my cigar and tobacco business from the Coaker building to my new store next to John Sunderland's clothing department, where I will be pleased to see all in want of my line of goods.

A. NELSON.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Subject Discussed From Both Standpoints and Much Valuable Information Presented.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Trade a resolution was adopted providing for a special meeting of the Board, before the Republican and Democratic State Conventions were held, to consider the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to secure economy in the State and county governments. In accordance with this resolution, Francis G. Newlands, President of the Board, called the meeting last night. There were present, among others, Wm. Thompson, W. O. H. Martin, H. H. Beck, W. D. Phillips, James Mayberry, C. T. Bender, M. D. Foley, M. E. Ward, Allen C. Bragg, Sheriff Flint, C. A. Jones, Charles Gullion, John Michaels and Sam Davis of Carson.

Mr. Newlands stated that it was well known that the Board of Trade had had under consideration for quite a time the question as to the desirability of calling a Constitutional Convention, and upon this question counsel learned in the law had been consulted. Their views have already been presented and submitted to the people through the press and in pamphlets. He stated that he had given the subject a good deal of attention and desired to lay his ideas in regard to it before the Board. He then read the following address:

RENO, Nev., September 2, 1890.
To the Nevada State Board of Trade: At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed submitting to the people at the general election the question as to whether a Constitutional Convention should be called. The Constitution of the Nevada State Board of Trade declares, among other things, "That its aims and purpose shall be, * * * Sixth—To discuss the general good of the commonwealth. Seventh—To inaugurate movements in legislation, both State and National."

As there is nothing so likely to affect the welfare of the State as the formation of its organic law, it was thought advisable by the Board of Trade to make the proposed Constitutional Convention a matter of public discussion and inquiry, so that the people could intelligently act at the polls.

The questions to be determined are as follows:

First—Is it necessary to hold a Constitutional Convention?

Second—If so, when shall it be held and to what considerations shall its work be principally directed? A. D.

Third—The limitations upon which shall constitute the Convention, and the attendant expenses.

It was thought best to have this inquiry and discussion prior to the meeting of the political conventions, as they will be called upon to act in reference to the subject, either by endorsing the holding of a Constitutional Convention or by submitting in their platforms a demand for certain economical reforms to be worked out by statute and by constitutional amendment.

In order to obtain a starting point for discussion, it was deemed best to submit the framing of the proposed changes to a competent lawyer, with instructions to report them, together with the reasons in their favor to a meeting of the Board. The Hon. Geo. W. Baker was selected for the task. He took the old constitution as his basis, making such changes by way of amendment and addition as he deemed advisable to effect certain reforms in both State and county governments, distinguishing the changes and additions from the text of the old constitution by printing them in capital letters. He also prepared an address to the people, to be presented by the State Board of Trade, setting out the necessity and the reasons for the proposed changes. This address and constitution were published in the *Nevada State Journal* of August 13th, and have received wide circulation. They have never been approved by the State Board of Trade, although a contrary impression seems to prevail, and are still before it for its consideration.

After the constitution and address of Mr. Baker were presented, it was claimed by many intelligent people that all the changes desired could be effected in a much more conservative and economical way by statute, aided by a few constitutional amendments, and that almost all the economic reforms could be effected by statute. In order to obtain a clear and concise presentation of the desired changes from this point of view, the Hon. Tremor Coffin was requested to investigate the matter and to present to the Board of Trade the changes and additions required to report as to the best method of securing them.

Mr. Coffin accordingly prepared a constitution of Nevada, in which he inserted in italics all the amendments to the constitution which were approved by the people on the 11th day of February, 1889, and also printed in the shape of riders the changes and additions which he thought necessary in order to place the whole subject of economy and reform within the immediate power of the Legislature without the expensive machinery of a Constitutional Convention. This pamphlet has also been widely distributed and is before the people for consideration.

The work done by these two gentlemen has been of much service in clearing away many doubts and misunderstandings, and before the Board takes final action upon the matter, I think it best to make a concise statement of the changes that are deemed necessary, as well as the two methods proposed for accomplishing them, and the respective merits of each mode. I will premise by saying that it is conceded on all sides that none of the proposed changes should affect officers during the term for which they are elected. Good faith requires that such officers should serve out their terms with the understanding upon which they were elected and without variation of compensation. So the proposed changes as to State officers cannot go into effect until 1894.

CHANGES PROPOSED.

The changes proposed may be divided into three classes. First—Economic reform in the expenses of State government. Second—Economic reform in the expenses of county government.

It must be recollected that the great proportion of expense, both State and

county, is not in the salaries, and that the only way to secure economical government is by the selection of good officers, and not by a hidebound and contracted constitution.

STORAGE AND IRRIGATION.

The saving proposed in the expenses of State government is to be accomplished in the legislative, executive and judicial departments as follows:

Saving in the Legislative Department effected by reducing the number of Sessions, 15 and Assembly to 12; reducing session to 40 days per diem to \$5; state office allowance to \$2 each and limiting officers and agents to a maximum of \$1000 per day—one way \$5,000, or for one year \$15,000.

Saving in the Lieutenant Governor's office by cutting off extra emoluments—

Saving in Secretary of State's office by cutting off extra emoluments—

Saving in Surveyor General's office by reducing allowance for depts as and clerk from \$6,000 to \$4,000 per annum.

Saving in the Office of Public Instruction by attaching duties of this office to office of Attorney General—

Reduction of salaries of judges from \$6,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

Reduction in office of Clerk of Supreme Court by attaching his duties to those of Secretary of State.

Total saving per annum—

\$3,000.

It is also urged that the office of State Printer could be attached to that of Controller, and thus a saving of \$2,000 per annum could be effected, but as this office ought to be and always is held by a practical printer, I do not see how it can be abolished or absorbed.

The total sum, therefore, of these economies (the wisdom of which may well be a subject of consideration) is \$38,000 per annum.

The expenses of the State for the year 1889 were over \$416,000. Of this amount about \$107,000 was expended in the legislative, executive and judicial departments, changes in which we have been considering. All the other expenditures go under the head of public printing, public buildings, support of State Prison, charitable purposes (including the Insane Asylum), support of schools, interest on debt and miscellaneous purposes, none of which could be considered in a Constitutional Convention.

The sum of \$38,000, therefore, is the total saving which the advocates of a new constitution insist can be secured so far as the expenses of the State are concerned, unless such radical measures as the abolition of the Supreme Court are adopted. Of these savings all can be effected by statute passed at the next session of the Legislature, with the exception of \$5,000, namely:

The sum of \$5,000 is the amount of the Superintendents of Public Instruction and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. These two, if desirable, could be accomplished by constitutional amendment, which would pass two successive terms of the Legislature and be submitted to the people before the State officers elected at the State election in 1894 take their seats.

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The chief objection urged against the Constitutional Convention is that it will set the whole frame work of our organic law afoul. It is feared that such a convention will be filled with doctrinaires, experimentalists who will not rest content with changing the Constitution in the particulars above referred to as to economic reforms and irrigation but will endeavor to change the whole structure of our law.

We have a fairly good Constitution under which we have been governed for many years. It has been construed by the courts, and we all know what it means. It will, of course, be a great mistake if the result of all our efforts should be a Constitution such as that in California, which unsettled every thing, produced a general sense of insecurity, multiplied litigation and caused a loss to the State of many millions of dollars. But we should not be controlled by the example of that community.

Other States have revised their Constitutions without so much commotion, and the changes have been founded in wisdom.

It is safe to say that no committee exists in this State.

The whole State is orderly and well governed, intent upon developing its resources and disposed to attract capital within its borders rather than repel it.

In conclusion I will say that I believe that all that is desired in economy can be secured by wise and specific platforms adopted by the State and County Conventions of both parties.

As to the irrigation question, its various phases and the legislation essential to its success are presented in a pamphlet which I have prepared, and which will be generally circulated. It sets forth the various plans, one of which will require a change in the Constitution as indicated above.

It is probable that the discussion of the subject will develop the popular will before the coming election, and enable the people to determine whether it is of sufficient importance to warrant a Constitutional Convention.

The Board will be glad to receive well considered articles on either side of this question, and will give them publicity. Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

Mr. Newlands said that he thought the paper submitted by Mr. Baker, Mr. Coffin and himself should be read before the next regular meeting of the Board, and that for the present action upon them should be confined to pointing them all in one pamphlet, with such other suggestions as may be made and put the whole before the people.

He said that the Board was negotiating to itself legislative power.

This was not warranted by any extension of the Board, which was organized for the purpose of discussing matters of general importance to the whole community, as well as aiding in the general development of the State.

It was the intention of the Board merely to make suggestions.

It has already submitted for careful reflection, and information to enable the newspapers to take up and discuss our economic questions intelligently.

A number of the gentlemen present, including Messrs. Baker, Newlands, Foley, Thompson and Beck, engaged in an animated and interesting discussion of the general questions involved.

Mr. Baker said that he had resided in Nevada for twenty years, and during at least fifteen years of this period he had been generally present at the sessions of the Legislature.

The great trouble in obtaining relief from a legislative body, he declared, is because they are called together for general purposes.

Each county requires particular legislation, and the members from that county, in order to be able to secure the legislation required, enter into all kinds of combinations.

The result is that the general interests of the people are neglected.

Our method of amending the constitution, said Mr. Baker, is very tedious.

A proposed amendment has to run the gauntlet of a dangerous path in order to get through a session of the Legislature.

Then it must be over for two years

S. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS and STRAINS.

Athletes Praise it Highly.
66 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1887.
Some time ago, I, a member of the
Olympic Club, sprained my knee
severely and suffered agonies, but was speedily
and completely cured by S. Jacobs Oil.

JOHN GAILBUTT.

Jumped from Engine.

699 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1888.
I jumped from an engine in collision, and
sprained my knee very severely. I was unable
for weeks. S. Jacobs Oil completely cured
me.

G. ROEDER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGEL CO., Baltimore, Md.

REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION!

OFFICE OF
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 20, 1890.At a meeting of the Republican State
Central Committee of Nevada, held this
day, it was ordered that

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

... Be held at...

VIRGINIA CITY,

ON...

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1890,

At 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose
of nominating all full State
tickets, viz:

Member of Congress.

Governor,

Lieutenant Governor.

Judge of the Supreme Court,

Clerk of the Supreme Court,

Attorney General.

Secretary of State.

State Controller.

State Treasurer.

Surveyor General.

State Printer.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Four Judges of the District Court.

Two Members of Board of Regents State University.

Also for the appointment of a

State Central Committee.

The basis of representation of the respective counties in the said convention shall be one delegate for each 5,000, and for each fraction of 5,000 or over cast for the Harris and Morton election, and for the 140 delegates apportioned as follows:

Churchill County	2
Elko	10
Eureka	14
Humboldt	9
Lander	3
Lincoln	9
Lyon	9
Ormsby	11
Storey	32
Washoe	18
White Pine	8
Total	146

The several Republican County Central Committees will call a

PRIMARY ELECTION

Of the People on

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1890,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the said State Convention, the Primary Elections to be arranged in compliance with the laws of the State and the instructions of the committee.

The following test will be required of each and every voter at the said Primary elections:

"I am a citizen of this State and will support the nominees of the Republican party."

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee re-commits the State and National Republican platform for 1888, including the declaration that "the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money" and that is "concerned with the coinage of silver."

Resolved, That the resolution passed at the last meeting to recommit the coinage of silver to the maximum of four million dollars per month, coupled with his attempt to influence Congressional legislation so as to perpetuate silver demonetization, is a plain and clear violation of the silver plank of the National Republican party form, an attack on the rich and interests of the people, and a violation of the land, and an act of party perfidy that should cast for his retirement from the councils of an administration which is pledged to him and not his party."

Resolved, That the Republican party is in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; that it has to this principle as a test of party faith and a test of party allegiance, that it will remain in the abandonment or modification of this doctrine; that let whosoever will prove re-entrant to the principal of bimetallism it will remain steadfast to the, and that it invites all voters in Nevada who favor the repeal of the iniquitous interlinked law of 1873 by which silver was demonetized, and who desire the establishment of free and unlimited coinage as the law of the United States of America, to join in electing delegates to a Republican State Convention.

E. D. BOYLE, Chairman.

C. F. LOUD, Secretary.

INTERVIEWING A GHOST.

The Strange Case of Smith, the Reporter.

"Five years ago I was a newspaper reporter, poor and temperate. I wish to impress the latter fact on the mind of the reader in the beginning, otherwise the following tale might lead to other conclusions. Now I have as much money as I need, can take a drink when I desire to do so, and only write when the spirit moves me to do so."

"It all came about in a most singular and unearthly manner, too. At that time I was employed on an afternoon daily, and one morning when I showed up at the city editor's desk for instructions, he sent all the other boys out first, then turning to me, knocked the ashes from his cigar, and said:

"Smith, how is your supply of nerve this morning?"

"If he had asked me whether or not I had made my last will and testament I should not have been any more surprised; but I managed to keep my face from revealing the astonishment I felt and answered:

"Well, the supply is equal to the demand, so far as I know."

"How would you like to tackle a ghost to-night for an interview?" was the next question asked, as he looked from the corner of his eye, presumably to see how far I would jump at the startling question:

"I did not jump, but felt my flesh crawl at the very thought. An reporter knows that when he refuses an assignment his resignation is the next thing in order. This flashed through my mind, but although poverty had put a heavy cloven foot on my neck, and I needed every dollar I could make, still at that particular moment I did not care so much for losing my position as I did for the thought that I might be laughed at by the braver of the profession, so I answered, as calmly as I could:

"That depends somewhat on what sort of a ghost it is. I hope I would not shrink from a ghost of chance, or possibly from a real, genuine graveyard ghost; but, no doubt, I could tell more about that after seeing one."

"Well, Smith, we'll give you a chance at the genuine article this time," went on the editor. "News is a little flat just now, and we need something to freshen up matters. There is a haunted house in the suburbs. It has been vacant for years because of the unsociality and exclusiveness of the present occupants. I desire that you spend to-night in that house. Give a detailed report of your visit, a minute picture of the surroundings, and try to get something from his or her ghostship, if such a thing as a ghost exists. You can go out an hour or two before dark and get over your bearings."

"With that he turned to the work before him, and for a moment I stood as one in a stupor. I thought it just as probable that I would turn the river up stream as that I would see or hear a ghost, or attempt to speak to it if I should stumble on one; but I left the room with a firm resolve to do as bidden, let come what would.

"It may be imagined that I suffered from 'fits and starts' during the day. Sometimes cold perspiration stood out on my brow in great beads; then again I would be parched and feverish.

"An hour before sundown I stood before the house in which I was to spend the night. I had made up my mind to write up the place while I waited for his ghostship to appear, and I firmly expected to wait all night and leave in the morning without seeing or hearing any thing out of the ordinary. That was in my calloow days, so far as ghosts are concerned.

"The premises looked as if they had once been the comfortable home of some well-to-do person, but as I stood there I could not help observing that the 'gnawing tooth-of-time' had gotten in its work. The front gate stood half open in a disconsolate sort of way, and in many places the once neat picket fence in front of the house was down, and blackened by alternate rain and sunshine.

"It was in early fall, and the yard was overgrown with rank weeds. The building was outlined dark and desolate against the paling eastern sky. The window shutters hung listlessly from their fastenings, and mournfully creaked at the slightest breath of wind.

"I made my way toward the front door in about the same manner that a culprit walks up to the altar of justice—with a good deal of hesitancy and trepidation.

"I placed my hand to the handle of the door, and the bolt yielded with a grating protest. A gentle pressure, and the creaking hinges sent a myriad of echoes bounding and rebounding throughout every part of the house. I looked into the hall and saw that every thing there was dusty and time-worn. The carpets and rugs, once the best in the market, were old and faded.

"I ventured in and closed the door. Strange to say, that every moment all fear left me. This was another surprise. I expected that my knees would smite together, and that I would hardly get out of there alive. I pinched my arm to assure myself that I had not succumbed and fallen to the floor, or that I had not been asleep and dreamed it all.

"I involuntarily placed my hand on a rickety old hat-rack in the hall, and then explored the rooms on the ground floor. All were furnished, but the cushions had moldered from the chairs so that a touch of the hand sent them flying away in dust. The draperies about the rooms were as tender as cobwebs.

"I looked at everything in the parlor, library, sitting-room, kitchen and cellar, and then went through the sleeping-rooms above. They all looked as if the owner had stepped out years before and never returned. Ordinarily this solemn and grave-like place would have given me the horrors, as the women express it, but finally I became curious to see what would happen there when all the earth should burst.

"I had provided myself with a bull's-eye lantern, and when darkness came on, I fixed myself a table in the parlor and began writing as unconcernedly as could be. I started in to work the subject for all it was worth, by giving elaborate details. I concluded to write up the matter as I went along, and hand in the copy as soon as reporting at the office in the morning. The fact is, I was fast becoming elated over the fat assignment that had been given me, as

I could elaborate on the subject quite extensively without fear of successful contradictory remarks from our esteemed contemporaries. They were afraid to enter the haunted house and ascertain the facts for themselves, and would therefore have to believe what I said about the nocturnal occupants.

"I was busily writing away about nine o'clock when I had occasion to straighten up to rest my tired fingers and I noticed a beautiful young woman standing in the door looking at me. I mechanically rose to my feet and faced around toward her. She looked squarely at me, and I could see her beautiful eyes as they danced in the reflected light of the lantern. Her long hair hung loosely about her shoulders, her cheeks were a natural pink tint, and I was particularly attracted by her milk white teeth revealed by her half-open lips.

"The thought of a ghost never entered my mind as we stood there looking at each other. Of course, I thought she was some stranger who had lost herself and strayed into the house, not knowing its reputation, and was about to tell her that she had made a mistake, when she stepped forward and extended her hand with a dazzling smile. I also extended my hand at the same time, but grasped nothing. I must confess that jarred on my nerves a little, but I soon recovered myself.

"My beautiful visitor proved to be the much-dreaded ghost, and she at once won me over by her kindness and beaming smile. She talked so entertainingly that I forgot myself and my surroundings. She said the once-beautiful home had been hers, and she occasionally revisited it for the sake of old times. I was questioned closely as to my mission on the premises, and when I had related the whole story a silvery peal of laughter rang out on the night air that completely carried me away.

"I acknowledged that I undertook the task with greater fear than I had ever before experienced.

"Well," she went on, meditatively, "it was heartless in the man who sent this to me to write up the story of his life.

"Henceforth you are in my charge," she went on. "You will be well taken care of and will never need for money. I will be with you wherever you go and see that no harm befalls you."

"She has been as good as her word. She told me to call her Nina, and she has been with me night and day since, and—"

This was the manuscript I saw on looking over the shoulder of a middle-aged man at a private asylum for the insane while on a visit to that institution a few years ago. When I interrupted him, he said:

"I have been writing up the story of my life for the newspaper reporter who sent this to me to write up the story of his life.

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